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Subject ⇒Jquery

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jQuery addClass() Method

Example

Add a class name to the first <p> element:

```
$( "button" ).click( function() {  
    $( "p:first" ).addClass( "intro" );  
});
```

Definition and Usage

The `addClass()` method adds one or more class names to the selected elements.

This method does not remove existing class attributes, it only adds one or more class names to the class attribute.

Tip: To add more than one class, separate the class names with spaces.

Syntax

```
$(selector).addClass(classname, function(index, currentclass))
```

Parameter	Description
<i>classname</i>	Required. Specifies one or more class names to be added
<i>function(index, currentclass)</i>	Optional. Specifies a function that returns one or more class names to be added <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>index</i> - Returns the index position of the element in the set<i>currentclass</i> - Returns the current class name of the selected element

jQuery :input Selector

Example

Select all input elements:

```
$(":input")
```

Definition and Usage

The :input selector selects form elements.

This selector also works with the button element.

Syntax

```
$(":input")
```

jQuery on() Method

Example

Attach a click event to the <p> element:

```
$("p").on("click", function() {  
    alert("The paragraph was clicked.");  
});
```

Definition and Usage

The on() method attaches one or more event handlers for the selected elements and child elements.

As of jQuery version 1.7, the `on()` method is the new replacement for the `bind()`, `live()` and `delegate()` methods. This method brings a lot of consistency to the API, and we recommend that you use this method, as it simplifies the jQuery code base.

Note: Event handlers attached using the `on()` method will work for both current and FUTURE elements (like a new element created by a script).

Syntax

```
$(selector).on(event,childSelector,data,function,map)
```

Parameter	Description
<i>event</i>	Required. Specifies one or more event(s) or namespaces to attach to the selected elements. Multiple event values are separated by space. Must be a valid event
<i>childSelector</i>	Optional. Specifies that the event handler should only be attached to the specified child elements (and not the selector itself, like the deprecated <code>delegate()</code> method).
<i>data</i>	Optional. Specifies additional data to pass along to the function

<i>function</i>	Required. Specifies the function to run when the event occurs
<i>map</i>	Specifies an event map (<i>{event:function, event:function, ...}</i>) containing one or more event to attach to the selected elements, and functions to run when the events occur

jQuery off() Method

Example

Remove the click event for all <p> elements:

```
$("button").click(function() {
    $("p").off("click");
});
```

Definition and Usage

The off() method is most often used to remove event handlers attached with the [on\(\)](#) method.

As of jQuery version 1.7, the off() method is the new replacement for the unbind(), die() and undelegate() methods. This method brings a lot of consistency to the API, and we recommend that you use this method, as it simplifies the jQuery code base.

Note: To remove specific event handlers, the selector string must match the one passed to the on() method, when the event handler was attached.

Syntax

```
$(selector).off(event,selector,function(eventObj),map)
```

Parameter	Description
<i>event</i>	Required. Specifies one or more events or namespaces to remove from the selected element(s). Multiple event values are separated by a space. Must be a valid event
<i>selector</i>	Optional. A selector which should match the one originally passed to the on() method when attaching event handlers
<i>function(eventObj)</i>	Optional. Specifies the function to run when the event occurs
<i>map</i>	Specifies an event map (<code>{event:function, event:function, ...}</code>) containing one or more event to attach to the elements, and functions to run when the events occur

jQuery hide() Method

Example

Hide all <p> elements:

```
$("button").click(function() {  
    $("p").hide();  
});
```

Definition and Usage

The hide() method hides the selected elements.

Tip: This is similar to the CSS property display:none.

Note: Hidden elements will not be displayed at all (no longer affects the layout of the page).

Syntax

```
$(selector).hide(speed,easing,callback)
```

MCQs

1.What does this code do?

elem.css('color')

gets css value for color prop

sets css value for color prop

2. How do we add eventListeners in jQuery

addEventListener

on

3. Which fn in jQuery to use if adding a id?

attr

addId

4. Which fn in jQuery to use if adding a class?

addClass

classList

Questions For Self Practice / CC For the day

<https://au-assignment.s3.amazonaws.com/CC-e93545a9-15e2-46ff-a275-d2ab5e8fabf0.pdf>